Tim New Bedford Shipping List of January 8th contains its annual review of the American whale-fishery for 1860, accompanied with much valuable statistical information. It remarks: The year commenced with no flattering prospects, nor has its success exceeded the moderate anticipations when tained. The whole manber of resuch employed in the American whale fishery on the first of January, 1861, is five hundred and whale fishery on the first of January and start nine on the first of

urteen, against five hundred and sixty-nine on the first of January, 1860, showing a diminution of fifty-five vessels, and on aggregate of 18,503 tons.

The imports of sperm oil amount to 73,768 bris; of whale oil, 140,005 bely, and of whalebone 1,337,650 flox

The average prices during the past year have been for sperm id 141; cents; whale oil 49; cents per gallon; whalebone, Northern, 80 1-5th cents, and South Sea 73; cents per th. The exports of oil and hone for the year have been as follows Sperm oil, 32,792 bris: whale oil, 12,007 bris, and of whaleboo 911.226 lbs; showing a falling off in the export of sperm, from 1850, 19,415 bels, and in whalebone 796,703 lbs, and an excess

The news from the Northern whaling fleet the last season is very discouraging. During the season of 1860, about 140 Ame lean ships emised North, including Kodinck, Arctic and Ochotsk. Seas. From the information received it does not appear that their average catch will reach 600 barrels—the lowest average average since the whaling business was pursued in these

Davis' Straits-three from New Bedford and three from Fair-

haven, whose success remains to be proved.

We cannot now estimate the imports of oil for the curr year. But while we think sperm oil will come fully up to that
of the past year, whale must fall short.

The number of vessels employed in the right whaling business
will be considerably diminished this year. Many of the largest
will be withdrawn and put into the freighting business, while

others, which need heavy repairs, will be sold and broken up. The following table exhibits the number of American vessels engaged in the North Pacific whaling service during the fifteen

years from 1845 to 1859, with the total oil taken by them, and the average to each yeard; 1845-163 ships averaged | 053 bbls. .253,800 \*\* .187.443 \*\* 1947-177 1.059 243,648 96 360 373,450 1852-278 219 135 189 579 1857-143 .121.650

At the time the statistics were published in New Bedford, full returns had not yet been received there from the fleet of 1960, but as the same have already been ascertained here, we append the average, which includes all the vessels that touched at these islands 

Our readers will observe from the table the periodical fluctuations which have attended the whaling business. In 1846, the largest number of ships were engaged that have ever cruised in this ocean during any one season. We are inclined to regard the average given in the table for the year 1851, (626 bris.) as erroneous, although we have not the data at hand to support the opinion or correct the error, if it is one. The average of the previous year (1850) was 1,692 bets, and for the following year (1852) 1,343 bris. From 1846, the number of vessels employed gradually fell off till in 1851, only 128 American vessels are reported as having cruised in this ocean. The discovery of the whaling ground in the Arctic Ocean gave another impetus to the business, and in the following year, no less than 278 American vessels cruised in the North Pacific. After that year it again commenced decreasing, till in 1857 it numbered 147 vessels, The following year the fleet increased to 196 ships. Thus it will be observed that these fluctuations have embraced periods of again after declining several years, it revived in the sixth, (1858) and is now on its customary decline. Basing our theory on the witness a revival of the business in 1863-4, so that the North Pacific fleet of the latter year will, in all probability, be larger than during either of the two years preceding it. There are several reasons which may be adduced in support of this theory :

1st. There is an absolute and steady demand for whale oil, for which no substitute, answering in every respect all its uses, has 38. In 1847, they had swelled to \$710,138 52, low by the year 1862, creating an increase in price and calling

24. The oil wells of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which have had a tendency to depress the business, cannot fully supply the steadily increasing demand for oil, even should they continue to produce as freely during the next two years as they do now which is not at all certain. •
3d. The scarcity of whalebone, and consequent high price

which it will command during 1862, (if not during the present year,) must tend to a revival of the North Pacific whale fishery in a few years.

These reasons alone are sufficient to strengthen our belief that the depression will not be permanent; but besides these there the Northern Seas. Of the habits and characteristics of whales we are almost as ignorant now as fifty years ago. We know that they are mammalia, and some of their resorts for breeding their young are known, so also their food is known; but of their age, or how long they require to grow to maturity, little is known except from supposition. There is no good reason to doubt that their growth is as rapid as that of other mammalia, and that three or four years, at the longest, is all that is required for them to arrive at maturity. The Northern Arctic and Southern Antarctic Oceans, beyond the limits of navigation, are undoubtedly favorite resorts of the whale for breeding, and it is not improbable that a cessation of even two or three years in the destruction of whales will allow a large increase of them. But whether

We give below the number of vessels employed in the whale fishery Jan. 1, 1861, in the principal ports :

1	Ships & Barks.	Brigs.	SCHR-	Tonnage.
New Bedford	291	**	26.00	95,760
Fairhaven	. 36	1	2	13,051
Westport		2		3,751
Dartmouth	. 6	7.2		1,656
Mattapoisett		4	1	3,653
New London,	29	2	7	11.245
Nantucket	. 17		1	6,157
Edgartown		- 22	1	5,384
Sag Harbor	. 14	1	2	4,739
The following table	shows the total	d numbe	er of ve	sseis and
amount of tounage on	aplayed in the	America	as whal	e fishery,
since 1844 :				
Shir	es & Barks. Be	ige. S	chs.	Tonnage.

We conclude with a comparative table of the imports into the United States, from 1841 to 1860, and for further details refer the reader to the paper quoted from :

91,408 of 1857, of 1856, of 1855, 3,445,200

In itale, we notice no transactions worth quoting. An Wastern man, is looked for daily by one of the clippers which were expected abto touch here en route for China.

of 1846, of 1845,

# PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

207,493

AR TIVALS. leb. 28—Sch Jeanneite, from Maliko, East Maui.
29—Sch Keoni Ana, Kapai Maliko, East Maui.
29—Sch Keoni Ana, Kapai Maliko, East Maui.
20—Sch Queen, from Anahanahi, irom Lahajoa.
20—Sch Queen, from Anahanahi, irom

2—Seh Kamoi, Wetherby, from Lahaina and Kahului, with 35 bags bran, 100 bag in Lahaina and Kahului, with 35 bags bran, 100 bag in Lahaina and Kamani, bags corn meal, hides, goat is oats, 26 bags flour, 50 33 deck passengers.

Steamer Kilanea, Berrill, fm w. skins, etc., 2 cabin and 9 head cattle, 25 sheep, 20 bri indward Ports, with 12 bris beef, 44 bags coffee, 8 b s potatoes, 60 hides, 4000 oranges, and a large quantags beans, 12 hegs, produce. produce.

4 Sch Rekanluchi, Milne, from Kena k
hales pulu, 78 bags coffee, 6 hides, and Kau, with 28
hales pulu, 78 bags coffee, 6 hides, 1700 coat skills,

3 kegs butter-2 cabin and 49 deck page goat skins, 6-Sch Moiwahine, Kuhcana, from Nawili assengers, kegs and 288 mats sugar, 52 barrels aneiji, with 173 moiasses, 9 hides, 1 horse. Passenger 22 tierces Wright, J Pomeroy, N Emerson, and 5 pass. W H 7-Schs Kamehameha IV, from Lahaina, and Marg frem Kausi.

## DEPARTURES.

27—Sch Kamehamena 13.

Landing and Kalepolepo.

27—Sch Kaluna, Henry, for Hilo.

27—Sch Margaret, Markai, for Kauai.

27—Sch Go-abend, Clark, for Kauai. Sch Go-ahead, Clark, for Kanai.
 U. S. S. sloop Wyoming, Mitchell, for San Francisco.
 Am Miss. packet Morning Star, Gelett, for the Marquesas Mission Stations.
 Haw. sch Liholiho, Bush, for Phomix Island.
 Sch Emma Rooke, Wilbur, for Lahaina and Kahului.
 Sch Henry, Riviere, for Lahaina and Hilo.
 Sch Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai.
 Sch Warwick, John Bull, for Molokai. 5-Sch Keoni Ana, Kapuahi, for Lahaina, Rana and

5-Sch Kamoi, Wetherby, for Lahams and Kahului. VESSELS IN PORT-MARCH 7.

Am bark Yankee, Commodore Paty.

Am brig Agaie,

Am wh ship Congress 21, Stranburg.

Haw wh brig Victoria, Dauelaberg. COASTERS IN POST.—Steamer Kilauca, Schooners Molkeiki anuokawai, Kekauluohi, Molwahine and Queen

Moon's Phases at Honolulu, in March. 6y, b. m. dy, h. m. Last Quarter, 3 8 44 M. First Quarter, 19 7 0 M. New Moon, 11 3 5 M. Full Moon, 26 3 45 M.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

telegraphic Jan. 15 | " telegraphic Jan. 1 | Hongkong, ...... Dec. 5 | Sydney, N. S. W. ..... Nov. 1 Ships' Mails. For San Francisco-per Yankee, March 15th to 16th.

# For Kotos-per Excel to-day, and Steamer Friday.

For Roya, Hawart-per Keunduchi, this day, Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

isco in all February, and touch at Honolulu en route for Am bark Zoe, Bush, would leave Sun Francisco (if not sold,) Am clipper stop Mounlight, Breck, would touch at this port, on

route for Hongkott. To leave 1st-due here March 12 to 15. To leave San Francisco about March Han bark R. W. Wood, Gherken, from Victoria, V. L. with China and Japanese goods, is fully due,
Am barkentine Jenny Ford, Moore, from Puget Sound, with a
cargo of impher, due early in March. ig Josephine, Stone, from Baker's Island, will be due

Am bark tirlental, Johnson, sailed from Boston, Nov. 8, with cargo of coals and sundries to C. Brewer & Co. Ham. brig Concopina, Cahabley, sailed from Bremerhaven, April 16, with assorted cargo to Messys. Hofschlaegar & Stapenberst. Put into Rio in June for repairs; saided

#### EXPORTS.

again for this port July 19.

For Manquesas-per Morning Star, Feb 28-lumber, mer-handise, provisions, etc., for the Marquesas Missionaries. For PRESEX ISLAND-per Libeliho, Feb 28-9 caks (4.336 tha) sugar, and a quantity of stores, etc., for the guano islands. Value—\$1,253 24.

#### PASSENGERS.

For Phones Island-per Liboliho, Feb 28-A M Goldard,

From Windward Pogrs-per Kilanea, March 3-Professor Alexander and wife, Miss Baldwin, Miss Lewers, L. L. Torbert, W.K. Snotgrass, E. Sparkes, H. Barney, T. Hall, G. Brenig, W.Ap. Jones, J. W. Smith, C. W. Newman, Masters Balley and Coan, one other, and 65 deck passengers.

#### THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7. In an old number of the Polynesian, issued in 1848, when that paper was more ably conducted than it has been of late years, and when its editor viewed the questions of the day from a more liberal stand-point than is now about six years. For instance, the fleet was largest in 1846; done, we find some very appropriate remarks on after a decline, it increased the sixth year (1852) to a large fleet; the subject of encouraging immigrants, which we discussed in our issues of February 14 and experience of the past, we judge that the present depression in 21, and copy them in full. In many points the whale fishery will prove only temporary, and that we shall they are as truthful and as applicable now as when first printed, and we think their reproduction here cannot but serve a good purpose.

In 1843, the imports into this port amounted to \$223,383 38, yielding a revenue of \$8,468 been found. The stock of whale oil will be reduced unusually and the revenue therefrom to \$48,801 25, being an increase of imports of \$486,855 I4 and of revenue \$40,332 87. This in four years. It is worth our while to enquire into the causes of so flattering a result and what are our prospects for

The chief cause of this rapid increase of imports has been the temporary market created some kind or another. Here then would be an anby the influx of whaleships. In 1843 there arnual increase of half a million to the national rived 318. In 1844, 467. In 1845, 540. In wealth, with all its collateral advantages of an in-1846, 595. In 1847, 384, a decrease which creased demand for native labor, vessels, solid inbrings the number down almost to that of 1843. the birth period of the present ship chandlery is a strong probability of an increase in the number of whales in business which has had so favorable an influence upon the prosperity of the group. The whalers having created in most part this import trade and also having in chief made the market for the native produce, it follows that if they decline in numbers the imports must proportionately decrease and with it the revenue. We will allow that from other causes the actual consumption by the aborigines of foreign goods is double what it was in 1843 and that the aggregate value of sugar and coffee raised is in the same proportion. Yet even with this healthful and permanent increase, the decline of imports and revour theories be correct or not, there is very little reason to doubt | enue from the falling off from 595 whaleships to that there will be a decided increase in the average catch of the 384 in one year must soon show itself, unless a present season, owing to the large reduction in the number of new business is created to fill the gap. That ships engaged, and the consequently better chances of those in this can be done we shall easily show.

First, we have a few words to say in regard to the whaling business. How nearly exhausted the great fishing grounds to the north of the islands are, it is impossible for any one accurately to judge. Still it is not to be doubted that the cream of the business is over, and that 1846 for this kingdom will prove the climax of prosperity from that source. We believe the actual difference in the amount of business done by our merchants with the whaling fleet in 1846 and 1847 to have been at least \$150,000 less in the latter than the former year. This was owing to two causes. The much fewer number of ships and the fewer repairs requir d. We believe the result from the United States and Europe will show, that we will never see affoat again so large | who failed to come up to the fixed standard should a whaling fleet as existed in 1845 and 1846. The reasons for this are obvious. The opening of the King himself should make an annual progress the North West and Kamschatka grounds operat- through the group and reward or punish according ed upon those engaged in this business as does the discovery of a rich vein in a gold mine. It draws all the laborers and speculators to the spot and a town will grow up with the rapidity of Jonah's gourd, and to perish as quick when the vein is exhausted. Fortunately for us the whaling vein was in our neighborhood. These islands were the most favorable recruiting and repairing ground, consequently the entire fleet for nothing else will sustain goats. Let 1000 natives entered here and a business was built up with a start with each a flock of 100 goats; in 5 years rapidity that has astonished every one. But we they would increase to 1,600 or in all 1,600,000, must not be deceived as to its permanency. This worth \$300,000. One million of goats could be business will inevitably decline; not so rapidly easily raised and killed annually; or say one half as it arose, but still rapidly enough to carry that number, and their skins would produce \$100,away capital and foreign population, unless of our means are found to keep them here. The We have recome whaling vein at the north is not exhausted, but government have perfectly within their power to the ground has been thoroughly hunted over, adopt-nothing but what 100 whites and 17,000 The whales are scattered and other ports must in natives can easily produce. The amount of arable future come in for a share of this business, from the very circumstance that they will enjoy what we have enjoyed, localities contiguous to whaling grounds, besides possessing the superior advantages of a larger market. It is reasonable to believe then that in a short time our share of this business will retrograde to the point from duty would produce \$55,000 revenue. The imports shows an apparent falling off in the receipts from which it took such a rapid rise, say 1843, or an and revenues then, taking \$400,000 for the present average of about 300 annual arrivals. We basis, and \$25,000 for revenue, upon our supposishould find in that case, allowing even for the tion of the failure of one half our whaling business increased consumption of goods among the na. and we would have imports \$1,500,000 and duties tives and other causes, that an average of \$400,- | \$80,000, nearly sufficient of itself to sustain the 000 imports would be as much as this kingdom government. In addition to this the rise in value could pay for. The duties and charges on this of the remainder of the lands would be great and in this branch of the revenue of one half. We believe we do not exaggerate the loss. Our merchants can inform us if we err in these estimates. There must come also a period of pecuniary distress. We have now on hand a large form a common land stock proportionate to their resurplus of merchandise on which duties have spective amounts and sell or lease through a general been paid, suitable only for foreign commerce, land office under the government. Their incomes in such as provisions, cordage, copper and ship a few years from such a source would be large, and chandlery generally. This was imported in an- on the lands they kept they could plant on favorable into Japan, has recently been appropriated to that Does the American Flag protect and provide ticipation of the continuance of the whaling business. With it also has arrived a vast advantage. For our own part we believe much can amount of other merchandise, making up the bedone, provided the will of those who have influ \$730,000 for 1847, of such articles as the money ence is exerted. Too much of that spirit that seeks received by the natives of the whalers enabled a present monetary gain regardless of futurity has them to purchase of the shopkeepers. Thus we crept into the government. It is a beggarly, shortthem to purchase of the shopkeepers. Thus we sighted policy; defeating in the end its own objects. have a large stock of merchandise on hand and Let liberality and forethought be shown now, and in the means of consumption lessened. An outlet | v few years the government will be in possession of must be found or trade will stagnate. These a revenue derived from sure and permanent sources 27-Sch Kamehameha IV., White, for Lahaina, Makee's goods must be paid for. If they are not, importations will proportionately cease. Prices people too, fixed to the soil by industry and freed

freill go up-competition decline and this port from the contamination of seaports where 20,000 chaim continuing as it has been a depot of mer- seamen are annually let loose among them, would natuadise from all quarters of the globe, with its become more healthful and moral. mere tal consequence of lessened prices, become a To produce this result great prejudices and greater remnantuching place for ships to get rid of their ignorance are to be evercome, particularly among direct fros of cargoes, with perhaps a few vessels the chiefs. The most preposterous prices have been nually, when the United States and Europe an- put upon lauds by whites themselves, who are achigh price In short, the country must retrograde to w t it was previous to 1843, a result which will or the ratives the erate even more disastrously upon remore. the whites, as the latter could

New allowing the worst, how is this to be rein this respect. But wiser measures are now in its present standard the revenue to be kept up to prospect and as soon as the chiefs become enlight-political presight than. Pretending to no more enel in respect to the true interests of their country. upon paper for their to pass.

consideration, believing they may be improved upon by the suggestions of others. We are the more ready to record ours, as it is of the nature of a duty; for all who wield the editorial pen are supposed to possess some influence. Justice to ourself requires it, for we would stand acquitted before our fellow men, of baying buried any talent we may have had given us, in the Fig. 5 Lendon, spapers...... Dec. 23 earth. We believe too that all who can exert themselves in this matter, or who hold office of this government, incur a moral responsibility to remarks, it says: the public which in some form or other, sooner or later, they must answer for. We will do what we can and rest satisfied with having done Two points are to be considered-imports and

revenue. The amount of imports must depend upon the ability of the people to pay for them, for they will consume all they can pay for. The revenue mainly depends upon the amount of imports. As they decrease so does the revenue in all its branches. The imports depend upon foreign enterprise and capital exclusively. We have before said that in using the term "foreign" we do so in distinction from the purely "native. eigners pay into the treasury four-fifths of the revcaue and we might have added find the means for the natives to pay most of the remainder. Hence it necessarily follows, that the very existence of the associate with other kindred bodies, depends upon foreign enterprise, capital and talent. Moreover, we have repeatedly shown that givilization and morforeign population and wealth. No one who compares this kingdom in 1847 with what it was in 1837 will deny this. We do assert that in the ratio ratio have civilization and morality increased. We speak of these things in the aggregate. Individual exceptions there are and ever will be, but the general result is as we have said. The natives are more means of livelihood-more civil rights, and poor as they still appear, are superior in most respects to what they then were. Were there a contrary result fluences over the country, it would have shown itself. True it is there has been an increase of the vices attendant upon commerce, but we consider had the chiefs themselves felt the importance of guarding their young subjects from the contamination of our seamorts.

So much then depending upon the whites, it follows as a duty, that the government are bound to aid their enterprise by all suitable means. Those who are in the country having acquired property should be encouraged to stay. Those who desire to settle should be encouraged to come. We mean of course not runaways, but men of fair character and energy, such as the climate, if other advantages are made equal, would induce to come bringing with Those that are here should receive every encouragement to invest their money in permanent improvements. Fix \$1,000,000 capital here in stores, houses and plantations, and business must necessarily follow. The government too would receive efficient support from men of capital whose investments were made under the protection and encourkingdom contains say 6,000 square miles, or 3,840,-000 square acres. One hundred foreigners with some capital could soon be found who would be willing to 000. This would be a clear revenue, though we hold that the government would gain more at the forfeiture of land and improvements. But we are supposing now that 10,000 acres of the present minute fraction of the whole,) be absolutely sold to be expected from the wild savages of Central ing a bright look-out for such jobs. foreigners, who are perfectly willing to pay \$1 or more per acre for fee simple titles. In five years these hundred planters would be in possession of 100 farms, producing upon an average \$50 to the acre or a gross of \$500,000 in staple produce of vestments in roads, bridges, schools, churches and all else attendant upon industry and capital, under the guidance of knowledge. So much for what is perfectly practicable to be raised by foreigners in operation opposed to the law of God and to the five years from date.

Now for the natives. We hold that the chiefs as landlords are morally tound to give lands to all their subjects who will improve them. Good conscience and good policy alike dictate that their own people be put in absolute possession of the soil. There is enough here for a million of people, but we have but about eighty thousand natives, say sixteen thousand families. Of these say one fourth, or 4,000 families are industriously inclined, and willing to cultivate the earth. Out of their abundance the chiefs could easily bestow upon them 100,000 acres, or an average of 25 to each family, upon condition that in five years they shall have, say ten acres to each farm well planted with sugar cane, or five thousand bearing coffee trees, or any other product which would average \$5 to the acre or \$125 the farm-a very moderate average for the most indifferent farming. As a further encouragement the government should pass a law offering to every family who should at the end of 5 years have resided permanently on their farm, kept their children with them, respected the laws, and at the expiration of that time have made their lands produce the average ple products, freedom from all taxes whatsoever, except such as for local benefit, roads, &c. Labor tax, poll tax and all other taxes, not absolutely required for their own benefit, should be abolished. The land should be made theirs without payment of any kind; and as a still further stimulus some forfeit all their lands. That no injustice be done as the case might demand. Were the chiefs to take an active interest in the welfare of their tenants, residing at intervals on their lands, much good would be effected. We do believe that four thous. respect, and families among those whose labors are now of comparative little value to the nation could be found, who would rejoice at such terms. Their annual increase to the national wealth would be \$500,000. Goats are another source of wealth. Lands fit

We have recommended nothing but what the land required would be but 119,900 acres, or 1-35th hill tops for geats. In five years the country would have an export or consumption of native produce beyond the present amount of \$1,100,000 annually, which would enable them to pay for \$1,100,000 worth of foreign merchandise, which at 5 per cent. to at least the sum paid for collecting. The table columns. handsome revenue if it required it for public improvements, schools, &c., from a moderate tax on real estate or from public land sales as in the United States. If it be objected that the chiefs will not \$132,583. part with their lands to the government, let them

se merchandise can be had only at countable in some degree for the false estimates of the natives. We do know that there are chiefs who have been offered several hundred dollars for small lots without improvement or value to them of any even money to pay the debts. The government too in some instances have pursued an unusual policy M our readers, we will at most of what we desire to see will undoubtedly come

### More Governmental Impudence.

The want of courtesy, and the overbearing illiberal attitude of the ministerial organ, whenever free speech and free thought are concerned. were never more fully exemplified than in its last issue, in its comments on the resolutions passed by the Oahu Clerical Association respecting the "Act to mitigate," &c. In the course of its

themselves called to a immister the rices, adu ous, as they have already been to a healthy, condition.

Now, by what right, we wish to ask, does the Further, we have shown in our No. 32, that for- editor of the Polynesian set himself up as an posed to cherish despending but the most hopeful umpire to limit free speech, and to turn upon worthy class of men and publicly charge or seventy days .- Friend. them with "BEARING FALSE WITNESS?" government as a civilized, enlightened body, fit to Has it come to this, that there cannot be an expression of sentiment on any measure of public interest, without the Ministerial organ openly ality here are proportionate to the increase of tie and undisgoisingly accusing those who chance to differ from it, with unqualified fals-hood? Is it any justification for such an abuse of power that the foreign population have increased, in that | because it is done to please a Ministry who have lost easte with the public, or because it may have been done at their suggestion?

In this case, the reverend gentlemen who are the truest, firmest and most devoted friends of the mation. They have simply spoken out their that these in some degree might have been avoided firm conviction respecting a legislative enactment, that it is unwise, and in its effect will produce them capital, knowledge and good moral habits. have been no apology for such language, on the one public fountain, and the most eligible place, if part of the Ministerial mouth-piece.

That the government is responsible for this unwarrantable assault, no one can doubt. And we ask, how long a government can expect to that a law which was recently passed, is in its welfare of the native race, and therefore they feel it their duty to seek its repeal.

bosom of the foreign element (which is the real bone and sinew of the national support) the feeling of ill-will if not of political hatred. It is the frequent exhibition of such malice on the part of irresponsible government employees, that ripen into civil strift-a finale which every lover | lu. Among them : of Hawaiian peace would mourn to witness. Such has always been the result in other countries, from a government's sustaining an organ of its own, to fetter the liberty of the press. of \$5 per acre in sugar, coffee, cotton or other sta- government determine to disconnect from it, a by the Ocean Pearl, is fully due. viper which has always been found to poison its life-blood. It is only when the discussion of political questions is left free to the public, that the national well-being is promoted by it. The premium or honorary reward should be given these government ought to stand in the position of an who have excelled in their improvements. Those indifferent spectator, and learn wisdom and dis- These two were sentenced for five and a half years cretion from whatever may be said by its friends on three different charges. There were other charges or opponents; but when it stoops from the exalted position which it should occupy as a neutral spectator, and descends to the level of a pettifogging stump orator, to dabble in the questions of the day, it must and will inevitably lose public

# NOTES OF THE WEEK.

taxable property in the Kingdom for 1860, accord- to send a special reporter along to take notes, for we ing to the table published on our fourth page, is | cau't rely on interested parties. 86,296,291, divided as follows:

These amounts do not include the government taxes. Including these, the amount of real and another column continues the discussion. personal property cannot fall short of ten millions of dollars, even placed at a low valuation. The large of the whole amount of the group, beside the barren amount paid for assessing, compared with that required for collecting the taxes, will appear only for

taxes, which, as assessed during the past two years, Here is a very material decrease, and we find it runs through all the items taxed ; for instance, the amount would be, say \$25,000, -or a falling off from that period the government could derive a decrease of dogs is reported as amounting to 1,492; of of personal property, \$506,431, and of real estate, Hilo on Monday next.

DONATION FOR JAPAN .- We are glad to learn from the Friend that the sum of \$1000 which was raised by subscription in Honolulu six years ago for the page purpose of introducing missionaries and the gospel object through the Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church of the U.S. The sum will be devoted to the special object of building a chapel at Kanagawa. We are requested to inquire, in this to the editorial of the Friend, under date March 1st. connection, whether this one thousand dollars has entitled, "The American Flag protects and provides been at interest during this time, and if so, what for all seamen sailing under it"-and as I deem the If any interest has accrued, it unquestionably be- doctrine unsound, therefore take issue with the has become of the (say five years) interest on it? longs with the principal and should be devoted to editor upon all the points so ably argued to his own

We have received from the fair authoress, many years it has been an open question, whether Miss Rowens Granice, two numbers of the Auburn the American Flag protected and provided for all (Cal.) Signal, containing a tale called "Camorie, sailing under it, or only those who were native born or the Kanaka Girl's Revenge," in which the ro- citizens, or had become naturalized," is not true in mantic love, disappointment and suicide of a Ha- fact, for he confounds protection with relief. The

peared in our last paper on the U. S. Hospital troubles. The writer of that article has another in this paper on the rights and priviliges of seamen.

The author of the communication to the Boston news from China

will be hindered in their work. There is still a call for additional laborers, and hence the Society has sent another Hawaiian missionary and his wife. The vessel left our harbor on the 28th ultimo. Previous to hensailing, religious services were held, the Rev. A. Bishop offering prayer in Hawanian, and the Rev. L. Smith in English. A goodly number of natives were present to witness the departure of the vessel. Rev. Dr. L. H. Gulick was sent as delegate of the Hawa ian Missionary Society. It is confidently hoped that his presence and counsel will be all that is required in addition to the combined wisdom of the separate missionaries, in their General Meeting, to carry forward the work at the various stations. Having been fully made acquainted with all the intelligence which has come to hand, we are not disviews of the missionary work at the islands. The

" What's lo a name! A Rose by any other name would smell as sweet." The man who hath no music in himself, Nor is not mov'd with concerd of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils?" One of our leading merchants, walking home on Friday evening last in company with a well-known master, had occasion to pass by the Royal Hawallan Theater, as the operatic dilettanti were rehearsing the Anvil Cherus in Il Tropatore. The astonished shipmaster, on hearing the noise, turned to his companion and energetically exclaimed, "Why, industrious now than then-have more trades- the object of the Ministerial organ's malicious theatricals must be at a low ebb here-you have charge, are above all suspicion, and have for a turned your old theater into a blacksmith's shop." long time been devoted to the temporal and. The merchant immediately caterpillared, and had to be apprehended from the increasing civilized in- spiritual welfare of the natives, and are really immediate recourse to sumthin to enable him to " pursue the the even tender of his way."

"Thene site Brows." - On Thursday last, when the water was let into the new twelve-inch water pipe for the first time, on trial, one of the lengths more evil than good, and that thus believing, near the lower stone bridge in Nuuanu Avenue, they will urge its repeal. For this honest and burst, and sent up a jet of water, which at first was candid expression of their views, we find the quite small, but gradually increased in a semi-cir-Ministerial organ starting up with the rage of cular form, till it reached a height of some sixty or a hyera, and accusing them in language which seventy feet. While it lasted, it was a magnificent no code of morals can defend. Even had it display, and demonstrated that with the new water been shown that the resolutions were passed works, it will be possible to have as elegant founwith an evil purpose in view, there could still tains here as in other cities. Let us have at least not the only one, is the square before the courthouse, which should be fenced in and a tasty foun-

REMOVAL .- Two of our oldest accountants, Mr. J. be respected, when such acts are sanctioned on S. Walker formerly with Capt. Thos. Spencer, and agement of their liberal and wise policy. This the part of its employees? A Ministry that will Mr. N. L. Ingols, of Messrs, Ingols & Stanley, have resort to such weapons or such language to de- moved into Makee & Anthon's brick building, over fend their acts, deserve no respect. The attack the Bank. The numerous friends of these gentlemen. purchase say 100 acres each of good arable land, at is, however, only a legitimate offspring of, and who will probably call to congratulate them on SI per acre, or 10,000 acres in all, producing S10,- all that we can expect from, the policy pursued on the acquisition of fireproof quarters, to hold the by the government in sustaining a public press valuable property entrusted to them by their patend of a few years, if they gave it to them outright to defend it, and malign all who may differ rons, are requested to go up "en queue," as the upon condition of a certain amount of cultivation or from it. Courteous discussion can no more be stairs are very narrow, and accidents might occur, expected from a government journal, when poliwaste lands of the kingdom or 1-384th part, (a ties are involved, than classical erudition can necessary, who are always in waiting near by, keep-

disinterested elergymen, whose only sin has been amputation of some of the fingers. Their eyes were that they have dared to express their conviction, also injured by the explosion. The accident was caused by carelessness in using gravel to drive down the charge, against the use of which they had been

A New Publication .- A little twelve-mo Primer, And yet we see the Ministry taking pride in of sixty rages, entitled My Easy Book, has recently supporting a press which is thus destroying the been issued from the Commercial press, for the auvitals of the government, destroying respect for thoress, Mrs. Louisa L. Gulick. It is prepared on it at home and abroad, and planting deep in the the inductive system of teaching by sounds, and it is thought will be found well calculated for use in teaching English to the Hawaiian youth. It merits, and will probably receive an early trial in our schools. In order that Consuls may understand what seamen Copies can be had at the Bookstore.

sows the seeds of discord which must eventually San Francisco during the month to touch at Honolu-

Ship Geean Pearl, Crowell, for Hong Kong, due here now. Ship Moonlight, Breek, for Hong Kong, to sail during March. Bark Zoe, Bush, to sail early in March. By some of these vessels we shall probably get

And such must be the result here, unless the our mails pretty regularly. The mail of Jan 21, for Consuls, and to my mind it is clear and unmistak-NEW CANDIDATES FOR THE CHAIN GANG .- Some twelve natives have been convicted recently at Ma-

kawao, for larceny in various degrees. Among them are two who frightened Mrs. Gower so, last year while her husband was absent at Honolulu.

These two were sentenced for five and a half years

These two were sentenced for five and a half years

That practice is founded on principles which it does not recognize against them, which were not prosecuted. STILL UNDECIDED,-We last week reported the

Nettie Merrill having fairly beaten the Emma Rooke on the last race to Labaina. A correspondent at Lahaina raps us over the knuckles, and says it was not so, but that the latter beat by long odds. Well, there's no way to settle the dispute but by trying again, as each claims the race. We shall have to send a special reporter along to take notes, for we TAXES AND PROPERTY -The assessed valuation of ling again, as each claims the race. We shall have

AMERICAN SEAMEN,-The Friend of March 1st, takes up the question of sailors' rights and privileges, and shows pretty conclusively that the Amerproperty, nor that of the Royal family, or of charita- ican flag is bound not only to protect but relieve all ble and religious institutions, which are exempt from seamen sailing under her flug. A correspondent in G

out done by opposition restaurants, Joe Roderick has furnished a room in his spacious establishment, 1860, as the tax law provides for but one assessor at which he will receive horders at reduced rates. during the next four years, thus reducing the cost His proclamation can be read in our advertising

must and shall be preserved."

The steamer leaves for Kauai to-morrow, recarriages, 105; of horses, 1,433; of mules, 203; turning on Sunday morning. She also leaves for We are indebted to the Polyacsian for the use

of the assessment and tax table on the fourth

for all the seamen sailing under it!

The attention of your correspondent has been called

satisfaction. The assertion of the writer, that " for

waiian girl, is told in most too improbable a manner, former undoubtedly has been the subject of much to excite even a suspicion of the story being "foun- discussion; the latter has neither been the subject of, or admitted of discussion; but as to matter of relief, IF We are authorized to state that neither Capt. it is now and has been the settled law of the land, Hunt nor Judge Borden wrote the article extracted since 1803 at least, "that all seamen, citizens of the kind, and who prefer the barren land to obtaining from the Boston Commercial Bulletin, which ap- United States, (except such as are regularly shipped in foreign vessels,) and all foreigners regularly ship ped in American vessels at any port of the United States, and those shipped abroad bearing protections as American seamen," are entitled to relief, and no

Commercial Bulletin, referred to in the above entitled

this vessel to have sent her first to Micronesia, and "that the flag protects and provides for the man, last, February 28, purporting to be from the corresupon her return to have dispatched her to Marquesas. whether born in Old England or New, Cape de Verde pendent at Honolulu of the Boston Commercial Late news form the latter islands induced the Direc- Islands or Rhode Island, Africa or America, Polyne- Bulletin. This correspondent, as shown by the \*tors of the Hawalian Missionary Society to send her sia or District of Columbia, and considered it a Bulletin's declaration, was a member of the Comimmediately to the Marquesas. At two of the sta- chardable dodge, or rather a little spread-engin-ism, mission of Investigation specified in the article in I is not, however, supposed that the missionaries | Friend's flattering unction as to his (Consul Pratt's) | lulu, October 26th, 1860. red upon him the right of so falsely construing them, probable,) it is the only authentic expose of the doings that he as an officer of the United States Government of the Commission that has yet been made public. could with impunity feed and clothe the paupers of vided by the laws of Congress. I relterate that he it says was guilty of duplicity and violated his oath, as he could not have been honest in his interpretation of his instructions, as he was at the time in possession of Secretary of State, which clearly and explicitly de-Morning Star may be expected to return in sixty fined the course which should govern him in the admission of destitute and sick seamen into the United States Hospital at this port. Your correspondent knows that Consul Pratt was in receipt of said letter, wherein he, Consul Pratt, is requested to inform the State Department "whether any seamen have been relieved, by being provided with board and clothing or sent to the Hospital under medical attendance, sure those who shipped in the United States on board an American vessel, whether American or Foreign, those shipped abroad, and bearing protections as American seamen," and that Consul Pratt did, on

> admitted and received relief. The writer, therefore, deemed himself justified in arraigning the Consuls of Honolulu and Lahaina, (for a similar correspondence was received by the late Consulat the latter port,) before the public of the United States as violators of the laws of Congress Consuls of Honolulu and Lahaina, to whom my letter referred, " have done no more than their duty, and what they were bound to do under their oaths of contradiction, that seamen have been admitted into the Hospitals of these Islands, who were not entitled to the relief provided by Congress.

the 10th day of January, 1860, answer that he had

not admitted seamen into the Hospital contrary to

law and his consular instructions, but on the 21st of

June the Vice Consul answered, that foreigners who

had shipped abroad on American vessels, had been

But the Rev. gentleman contends "that the American flag still protects and provides for the man whether born in Old England or New," &c., &c. With all due courtesy to the Rev. gentleman, permit me to say that it is not a question of birth as to who are entitled to relief, but where the man shipped. For if a foreigner and he shipped in ports of the United States, then he is entitled to the beneficence of Congress, otherwise not. But as to protection, it is solely a matter of birth, for if shipped in an American vessel, the flag will protect him from impressment-but the seaman is only entitled to relief, according to the laws of the United States, as I have above noted. The writer says that his reasons for upholding his views of the subject are twofold :

" Firstly, Equity and justice. Secondly, Laws of the United States as interpreted by the ablest states-

In defence of his equity doctrine, he says, " the ship employs the services of the man, and by it he is taken away from his home and country"-a voluntary contract on the part of the seaman, I presume, to depart from home and country-and the writer asks, " who shall provide for the man when sick, or protect him when unjustly treated?"

In answer thereto, suffice it to say, that the courts of the United States have decided that the shin shall Africa. We have time and again, brought up Accident. On Monday last, while a native over- provide for him when sick and disabled, if such indisarguments against the propriety of the govern- seer and one of the prisoners were engaged in position is occasioned while in the employ of such ment owning and publishing a political journal, loading a drill hole, for blasting, near the site of ship. And if the representatives of our government but we have never yet recorded an instance the old reservoir, in Nauanu, the charge exploded miralty laws of all civilized countries will protect do not, then again our country's laws and the adwhich supports our position so strongly as this prematurely, and the overseer had one hand and the him when unjustly treated. It is unnecessary to remalicious and uncalled for attack on a body of prisoner both his hands budly mangled, requiring fer to authorities on this point, as the Sowle case is fresh in the memories of us all, and the doctrine therein most ably and elaborately defined, is the law of all civilized nations.

To the writer's second proposition, I am willing to concede that the laws of the United States, as interpreted by our ablest statesmen, extend protection and urisdiction to all sailing under the American Flag; but in extending protection, it does not thereby grant relief to sick and destitute seamen except as I have cited. In this connection be has referred to a volume with which I am quite familiar, viz : " Consular Instructions of 1856," and in return, I beg leave to call the attention of the editor of the Friend to Sec. 296 of said Instructions, wherein the rule is laid down as to what class of sick and destitute seamen sailing under the Stars and Stripes are entitled to relief: "Sec 296. are embraced within the provisions of the several acts of Congress relative to the relief of destitute seamen, To Arrive.-A number of vessels are to leave the payment of the extra wages in case of discharge from vessels, and the passage of destitute seamen to the United States, they are instructed, that all sea- TO-MORROW AFTERNOON! men who are citizens of the United States, (except such as are regularly shipped in foreign vessels,) and all foreigners regularly shipped in American vessels | As per previous notice at any port in the United States, are to be regarded as American seamen and citizens within the provisions of the said Acts." Such is the rule of action

> his quotation of Sec. 333, probably not being aware of the lan-guage of Sec. 296. It is, therefore, admitted that the language of Sec. 333, refers to the very words of the Hon. Daniel Webster addressed to Lord Ashburton, on the 8th day of August, 1842, and that the correspondence of those great men was based on protection from impressment, and nothing else but impres nize, and is invariably attended by consequences so urguet, so injurious, and of such formidable magnitude, as cannot be submitted to. The Anti-further says, "In the early disputes between the two governments on this long contested topic, (not relief but protection from impressment,) the distinguished person to whose hands were first entrusted the scale of this department, the distinguished person to whose hands were first entrusted the scale of this department, (Mr. Jefferson) declared, that the simplest rule will be, that the vessel being American, shall be evidence that the seamen on board are such." And Mr. Webster further says, "That rule lands, when such and doublet, who are not legally entitled to such redef under the Laws of Coursess, which are so clear, direct and annistakative, and I am bith to believe that the framers of Sees, 200 and 356 ever intended such mis-interpretation, are that they never did so intend is self-evident from the words of Gen. Cass to the Consuls of Honolulu and Lahaina, before re-ferred in

RODERICK'S RESTAURANT.—Determined not to be ut done by opposition restaurants, Joe Roderick as furnished a room in his spacious establishment, twhich he will receive horders at reduced rates. Its proclamation can be read in our advertising olumns.

The writer asserts that "such an interpretation was given by those in authority at Washington and Paris in the celebrated French ease, in 1858." I take issue with him—as either he is minimum or is going it blind—for the question there was not as to relief afficient, but as to whether the Consul of France could claim a subject of France, who had shipped on an American westel at this port as a deserter from the French Marine, or in a few words, whether a French Saller, whose comfract with his vessel and expert from the French Navine, or in a few words, whether a French Navine, or in a few words, whether a French Navine, or in a few words, whether the Consul of France can desire from the French Marine, or in a few words, whether the Consul of France can desire from the French Marine, or in a few words, whether the Consult of France can desire from the French Marine, or in a few words, whether the Consult of France can desire from the French Marine, or in a few words, whether the Consult of France can desire from the French Marine, or in a few words, whether the Consult of France can desire from the French Marine, or in a few words, who had shipped in an American vessel, could be retriated by his Consult as a descript from the French Marine, or in a few words, who had shipped in an American vessel, could be retriated by the Consult of the few words and the few words are in a few words. Secission in the Pacific —One of our residents thinks, from present indications, that the whaling fleet contemplates "secession " from the Sandwich Islands, but wishes us to proclaim to it, as Old Hickory did to South Carolina—"The Union—it the July of the J ject, though protected from impressment, was suitted to us-ture. Though true in the main, the flag does protect those sallow under it, whether native, adopted or foreign, it does not grant relief when sick and destitute, unless the seamen have shipped in parts of the United Stat's or hear protections as I shall be happy to avail of the invitation of the Rev. Editor.

I shall be happy to avail of the invitation of the Bert Factor of the Friend, to a repast sub-bodes and discuss the subject more at bough with him. It will suit me to a T. Poses be tear that the sub-cino to which he objects, may bring out from him the special so a mano? I guarantee to say that when thesar pressed Catallus to a glass of "the Ross" on the occasion of the least alluded to in the Friend, If I may judge of the latter's Usque An Pixem.

by are hereby notified to attend a SPECIAL DRILL on Salurday next, 9th Henolulu, March 7, 1861. REMOVAL!

WE HAVE MOVED OUR OFFICE TO Messes D. C. Waterman & Co.'s. INGOLS & STANLEY.

REMOVAL. THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM

he a few steps from the center of business, that he can make i

Corner Queen and Kanhumann streets.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Honolulu, March 6, 1861. 250-1m J. S. WALKER, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION AGENT, ANTHON'S BLOCK. ]

to the advantage of all who may favor him with th

Sailing of the Menning Star. - It was the inten- | article, was convinced of the futility and injustice of | To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser

tion of those having direction of the movements of the grounds assumed by Consul Pratt, in 1859. An article has appeared in your paper of Thursday

tions, there has been some trouble with the natives. in the grand court of popularity, in endorsing the question; and he dates his communication at Bone. "liberal and enlightened views," for your correspon- It appears from the editorial notice in your paper. dent, when he indited his letter to the Bulletin, well that the report of the Boston Bulletin, as re-printed knew that Consul Pratt was not speaking from the by you, purports not only to be really authentic in record, but was guilty of unwarrantable duplicity in its reputed source, but that, in the event of the loss even admitting that his consular instructions confer- of the U. S. S. Levant, (which is now considered

> The article in question makes known in its body foreign lands, when not entitled to the relief as pro- who were the members constituting the Commission :

> "On the 22d day of June, Commander W. E. Hunt, U. S. N., as Special Commissioner to investigate the affairs of the U. S. Consulates and Hospitals at Honolulu, Labaina and Hilo, and Hon. J. W. Borden, a gentle reminder from the Hon. Lewis Cass, then U. S. Commissioner, as Associate Commissioner, entered upon the duties assigned to them." In another part of the article it says :

. . . The investigation was closed on the 17th ultimo," [September,] "and immediately upon the adjournment of the Board the Lecunt sailed for Pa-And, in another part of it, the article declares

" It was evidently the intention of Commander Hunt to make a fair, thorough, searching, honest investigation into the facts : and, most assuredly, if your correspondent is capable of judging, he was most indefatigable and assiduous, and the duties devolving upon him and his associate Commissioner have been most ably, faithfully, and, I may say, speedily accom-

To my American fellow-citizens here, who know that the investigation alluded to was conducted at this port as an entirely ex-parte search for depositions and a strictly secret inquisition ;-who know that the Vice Consul, the duly appointed and only representative here of the highly respectable, but absent, governand their consular instructions, and therefore I beg | ment officer, into whose duties this Commission preleave to differ from the writer of the Friend, that the | tended to investigate, was refused admission to their sessions, and was denied the right to even confront the witnesses called ; - who know the effrontery of the party office," as the fact is too well established to admit of | who claims, through the Bulletin, many obligations for his "boldness" in taking the initiative in this inquisition, and now modestly compliments himself for " most ably, faithfully, and I may say speedily, accomplishing his work" ;- who know the large margin for error of testimony in the character of many of the witnesses called, and in the manner of conducting their examination "speedily" in secret tribunal :- to all such, here, it is unnecessary to say how unreliable must be any testimony so collected.

To my American fellow-citizens here, who know the personal motives in which this proceeding originated, and the manner in which many of its details were conducted i-who know the assumed pretence of secrecy, upon which the representative of our late Consul here was tried the sighted or hearing of the authority under which one of the Commissioners assumed to set, and upon which (pretence) this consular representative was ainst himself and his principal; and who now see this self shows the hollowness of the assumed pretext for laquid rial secrecy—it is nanecessary to say that common honesty volts at the scurvy trick, and would scarcely recognise truth sere, and elsewhere than here its assertions of authenticity, here pon the spot, might give to the article in question, copied hough it be, an appearance of truth which it does not deserve, and a power for harm against a gentleman of good repute who as had no fair opportunity to even know the accusations

As a friend of the absent late Consul-us one who has had occasion to know that many of the assertloss of the article quoted pose malicious-feeling full reliance that the absent late Cons. takingly assert the document re-printed in the last Commercial here to be a libel upon the late U. S. Consul directly, and collaterally upon many ship-masters and others; and, through the same medium that gave it publication here, I ask all honest people to withhold all belief from such worthless authority, as they hope one day themselves to be fairly judged.
Cass. F. Gullor.

THE STEAMER



KILAUEA!

KAUAI!

On Monday Next she will leave for HILO: and Intermediate Ports.

JANION, GREEN 4 Co., Honolulu, March 7, 1861. 1t REGULAR DISPATCH LINE

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE A 1 CLIPPER BARK

Vankee. COMMODORE PATY, Master. Will sail for the above port, on or about THE 15th INSTANT!

For freight or passage, apply to

D. C. WATERMAN & CO., Agents BOARD TO SUIT THE TIMES! NOTWITHSTANDING THE DANGER of from the Northern, Southern, Eastern or Western sections of that great and glarious country, at \$5 per week. Men of other nations are also respectfully invited to avail themselves of this cheap rate, as "Joe" has room enough to furnish all a plate. 250-lm

Dissolution of Copartnership. WHE INTEREST OF MR. JNO. F. POPE In our House, ceased on the 1st of March.

The business will be conducted by me as heretofore, under the
firm style of D. C. Waterman & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE FACTORY. CORDAGE OF EVERT SIZE MANUFAC-TURED to order. Constantly on hand, a large as-sortment of MANILA AND HEMP ROPE, (all sizes), Bale Rope, Tow Line, Oakum, &c., for sale by TUBBS & CO., 250-1y Line, Front Street, San Francisco.

Notice!

ALL PERSONS ARE NOTIFIED, THAT A I will not pay a note signed by one in favor of G. T. Mat-thews, dated New, 9th, 1899, and due April 9th to 12th, 1881 for Three Thousand One Hundred and Sixty-one deliars and Twenty-five cents, the consideration for which the soldnote will given, having failed. JOHN THOS, WATERHOUSE, Honolulu, March 4, 1861. 250-21

EXCHANCE! ON NEW YORK.

In sums to suit purchasers. E. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST. JUST RECEIVED! AT THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CIGAR STORE IN HONOLULE, A FEW

Genuine Meerschaum Pines! PACIFIC No. 3 :- The members WITH CHERRY STEMS AND AMBER MOUTH-PIECES. Likewise; ANDERSON'S FINE CUT TORACCO. Also, & For sale cheap by J. CATTANACH, few Cigar Tubes.

249-3m Naumau Street, one door from corner of King Street. ATTENTION!

NEW VOLUMES, 1861. YOW IS THE TIME TO RENEW SUBscr)ptions to American and English News-papers and Magazires, which can be supplied rom Jan-Monthlies and Weeklies supplied through the undersigned, will be obtained CHEAPER and MORE REGULARLY than n any other way. Honolulu, Feb. 27, 1861. Im Apply to H. M. WHITNEY.

Ex "ORIENTAL." C. BREWER & Co. WILL RECEIVE AND OFFER FOR SALE
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gay ing for was